

# THE TIMES.



"Between my government and a foreign nation, I never ask a question: MY GOVERNMENT IS ALWAYS RIGHT."—Gen. Taylor.

—For President—  
**General Zachary Taylor.**

For Governor,  
**Major James S. Rollins,**  
of Boone.

For Lieut. Governor,  
**Gen. Nathaniel W. Watkins,**  
of Cape Girardeau.

## FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1848.

The services of the Episcopal Church will be held on the north-west side of the public square, one door above the office of R. E. Terry, Esq.

### VERY LATE FROM SANTA FE.

Quickest trip on record!

We learn from the Independence Express that Mr. Aubrey reached that place on the 5th inst., direct from Santa Fe, which place he left on the 22d ult.—thus making the trip in fourteen days. He lay by two days—thus reducing the travelling time to twelve days, which is certainly a very extraordinary trip, at this season of the year. We extract such news as he brought.

Amongst the proceedings of the Legislature of New Mexico, a proposition has passed both Houses recommending a Convention to take into consideration the Annexation of New Mexico to the United States. The Hon. Mr. Armijo was the mover of the measure in the House of Representatives.

A resolution has passed both Houses for the translation of the Constitution of the United States into the Spanish language. Their proceedings seem to be conducted with great harmony, and many of the subjects of their legislation, such as the establishment of common schools throughout the territory, marriage and divorce, the revenue, &c., are of the first importance to all free governments.

Mr. Aubrey brought in a copy of Gov. Vigil's message to the Senate and House of Representatives of New Mexico, on the 6th of December last. It is a well written paper, and takes a very enlightened view of the situation of that Territory.

Gen. Price had reached Santa Fe in safety, and was complimented on the 14th December, by a splendid ball, given at the United States Hotel, in that city. The Santa Fe Republican says "everybody was there—beauty, age, youth, the army, the civil authorities, Governor and Legislature." "Our venerable Cure, who has received so much respect, and who, as the honorable head of the Church in this Territory is entitled to so much." "All was order, sobriety, and respect." "But what shall we say of the array of beauty?—Our eyes were dazzled. Black eyes, all sorts of eyes, were there—and all sorts of skins no doubt! "Busts, which a Phidias might take for a model! but what we admired most was the fine forms, the graceful carriage, and the ease and dignity of the fair."

During the week ending Dec. 16, there had been but one death in the hospital, Mr. McBroom, of company I, Illinois Reg., having died on the 12th.

A General Court Martial was ordered to convene in Socorro on the 5th inst.

### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Howard Division, No. 34, of the Sons of Temperance, was organized in this place on the 31st ultimo, by B. BRYAN, G. W. P. of this State.

The officers for the present term are as follows:

W. T. Lucky, W. P.  
R. Lynch, W. A.  
W. McNair, R. S.  
S. T. Preston, A. R. S.  
J. Bradley, F. S.  
A. Mitchell, T.  
Rev. A. Scarritt, C.  
E. K. Atterbury, A. C.  
W. W. Mitchell, I. S.  
D. Doffmeyer, O. S.

The store of Mr. Broadwell, of Fulton, was broken open and robbed of \$350 on the evening of the 1st instant, while the clerks were at Church.

The Whigs of Monroe are to hold a mass meeting on the first Monday in February.

It is stated, upon good authority that the Fremont trial will cost the Government at least sixty thousand dollars.

During the late protracted meeting in the Presbyterian church at Columbia, 25 new converts were added to the church. There has also been an interesting revival in the Christian church of that place.

**GEN. TAYLOR IN GEORGIA.**—The Millville Recorder says: The friends of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, of all parties, we are sufficiently assured to inform our readers, will, ere the close of the session, appoint a day for an Electoral Convention, to be held for the purpose. We hope and believe that this is a matter upon which the South, without respect to party politics, may, for once, unite. In reference to the people, we think there is abundant evidence to convince the most sceptical how they feel on the subject. It only requires the ticket to be brought forward for the old man of Buena Vista to demonstrate the hold he has on the national affection.

**TAYLOR IN TENNESSEE.**—The Tennessee Legislature has taken steps to nominate Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

**WHIGS OF PLATTE.**—The whigs of Platte co., held a meeting at Platte City, on the 3d inst., over which H. D. Odin, Esq., presided, assisted by F. Cockerill and J. H. Winston—W. M. Paxton and S. P. McCurdy acting as Secretaries.

John Wilson addressed the meeting, and a series of spirited resolutions were adopted—the State Convention approved of, and twenty-eight delegates appointed to attend it.

Gen. Taylor was nominated for the Presidency, and Col. Doniphan for Vice President.

We extract one or two resolutions—  
*Resolved*, That in his published letters, proclaiming his determination, not to become the candidate of a party, and that if elected, he will not administer the Government for party ends; General Taylor, has shown himself true to the whig principle to the principles for which they have ever contended, and as in war, he has been his country's champion, so in peace he will be the people's man.

*Resolved*, That in our fellow citizen, Colonel Doniphan, we recognize the distinguished statesman—the enlightened patriot—the successful soldier—the eloquent lawyer—the honest man; and one who is calculated to fill with honor to himself, and credit to his country, the most exalted station.

*Resolved*, That we pronounce it a "foul aspersion," on the Whigs, that they are opposed to the prosecution of the war. Although the war was not one of their own asking; when it did come, who rushed with more alacrity to the battle field, in support of their country than the Whigs? What Officers, living, have more distinguished themselves than Taylor, Scott, Doniphan, and a host of others, Whigs? Who have more nobly sacrificed their lives than Hardin, McKee and Clay, and the many whigs whose blood has flowed on Mexican soil? Who contributed more men to fill up the rank and file with brave and intrepid soldiers, than the whigs? We ask, have not the whigs in Congress, uniformly voted supplies of men and money to carry on the war?

*Resolved*, We pronounce it a base slander upon the whigs, that they are offering aid and comfort to the enemy. Who has done more to prolong the war? Who has more strenuously opposed peace? Than Santa Anna; and who, is responsible for his return to his country? With what justice then can we not hurl back upon our slanderers, the charge with which they have attempted to brand us.

### A GOOD ONE.

Our readers will recollect that some time since Leland Wright, Esq., was acting as sub-editor of the "Democrat." During his brief editorship, he displayed no little anxiety to get us to notice him, by repeatedly referring to our paper, Gen. Taylor, &c., &c. In conversation one evening with some friends, one of them suggested that we ought to notice Le, merely to give him a chance "to let out." Upon reflection, we concluded to act upon the suggestion, more for their amusement than any thing else, and accordingly threw out a bait, which was eagerly seized upon, and answered with much satisfaction—to which we further replied. By this time the editor proper had returned, and the sub began, over his own signature, his replication—which not particularly touching the matter at issue, and being about that time attacked by one who may very justly be styled the head of the party, we dropped the sub and turned our attention to him, knowing, that if the head were demolished the tail must share the same fate!

The sub quietly awaited the issue—which ended about where it began—when he carefully reviews the whole matter to see if enough of the original bait was not left upon which to hang another article—and after the lapse of many days, and after many hearty laughs with our friends at how his "vanity outstrip't his discretion," he comes forth over his own signature again, beginning back at the first, (as that treated of an office) hoping, we suppose, that we would give him a chance "to let out" again!

Can't do it. But if you are still anxious "to see yourself in print," you can enlighten the public as to the difference between the present position of Gen. Taylor and that of Gen. Washington, when he was solicited to run for the Presidency. Also, what General Jackson meant when he wrote to President Monroe, "Now is the time to destroy that monster—PARTY SPIRIT. The President of the U. S. should be the head of the NATION—not the head of a PARTY."

We see it denied, upon authority, John Q. Adams favors the annexation of Mexico. Upon this question he is said to be with Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin.

## THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

*Senate.*—A bill providing for the clothing of volunteers was read a third time, and passed.

A bill to raise ten new regiments, which was laid over on Friday, being next in order, was taken up.

Mr. Cass was in favor of the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. Crittenden moved to postpone it until after action should have been taken upon Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, which motion called forth an animated debate. The bill was laid over till Wednesday, and the Senate adjourned.

*House.*—A resolution was submitted by Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, advising the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico, and relinquishing all claims for indemnity, and providing for a convention to settle the old claims. A motion to lay it on the table was negatived by a vote of 54 to 125, and the resolution was finally killed by a vote of 41 to 137.

Mr. Houston's amendment to the resolution of thanks to General Scott, and declaring the war unnecessary, and begun by the President, was adopted—yeas 85, nays 81. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The Senate was densely crowded.

Mr. Calhoun took the floor, and maintained it for a considerable length of time, in defence and support of his resolutions. He declared that the further prosecution of the war was unnecessary. That in its inception it was wrong; and produced solely by the act of the President, and not by any act of Mexico. He denied that there had been adequate cause for the commencement of hostilities between the two countries, and insisted that the existing state of things had been brought about without any just or sufficient reason. He strenuously urged the withdrawal of the troops now in Mexico, to a defensive line, to be held until a satisfactory treaty should have been ratified between Mexico and the United States. He observed that he had originally opposed the war, for reasons other than those now offered, but its speedy termination was now counselled by impending dangers menacing the prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States, in its continuation. We are threatened by an immense national debt, and will, of necessity, be compelled to employ and sustain a large standing army, with all its concomitant evils—like demoralizing in its influence upon a large portion of our citizens, as well as endangering the permanency of our civil and religious institutions. He denounced the proposition for a further prosecution of the war, in the hope of securing greater chances of indemnity, by its longer continuation, as finally endangering our free institutions by the annexation of such portions of foreign country as may be acquired by force of arms. He opposed all the President's recommendations, made in his last annual message to Congress, in relation to the Mexican war, &c. Mr. Calhoun concluded by an earnest appeal to the Senate, to investigate well the objects to be gained by the further prosecution of the war, and to carefully consider the results that are likely to be produced by such a course.

The resolutions were, after Mr. Calhoun's speech, postponed to a future day.

The proceedings of the House to-day were unimportant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, P. M.

In the Senate, this morning, after some uninteresting proceedings, the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill was resumed.

Mr. Crittenden moved a substitute for the bill, authorizing the President to call for 30,000 volunteers. Mr. C. thought that an army that could conquer such an extent of the Mexican territory as Scott's had done, could hold possession against any odds. He saw no reason for increasing the troops in Mexico one-half, as it was proposed to do.

Mr. Cass defended the bill as introduced.

Mr. Calhoun opposed both the bill and substitute.

Mr. Jefferson Davis was in favor of the original bill: he preferred regulars to volunteers.

The question was finally taken on Mr. Crittenden's substitute and it was lost—19 to 26.

In the House, a message was received from the President, transmitting copies of correspondence with Gen. Taylor.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the discussion of the question in relation to the mail between Washington City and Richmond, without coming to a decision.

Mej. Gaines, member of the House from Ky. was sworn in and took his seat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—10, P. M.

*Senate* called to order at usual hour. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Corwin and Allen praying for the speedy termination of the war.

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Badger, of N. C. from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the extension of the Bounty Law, in order to secure the filling up of the several regiments of the army. This bill was read and passed.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., addressed the Senate at length. During his remarks, he denounced the conduct of the administration in no very measured terms, as to the course which it had pursued in regard to the prosecution of the war. He declared himself opposed to the voting of either men or money, for the further carrying out of the purposes of the administration, with regard to the war in Mexico. He also expressed his desire for the recall of the army now in Mexico. He feared the extension of territory, and expressed his apprehension, that, by voting means for the prosecution of the war, it would be authorizing the President to do what he pleased. Patriotism, he thought, should yield to policy. Many men, he further remarked, declared themselves in favor of the war, simply because they deemed it a political thing; while, at the same time, the advocacy of such measures was contrary to their own better judgments.

Further consideration of the bill postponed till to-morrow—Mr. R. Johnson of Maryland, having the floor to reply.

In the House, the day was devoted to the consideration of the Southern mail bill.

## REPUBLICAN TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CALEDONIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Resumption of Sliding Scale of Duties.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.

The Caledonia has arrived at Boston, bringing dates from Liverpool, to the 18th December.

American flour, in bond, 29s a 20s for western canal; New Orleans and Ohio 27s per bbl.—White wheat 7s 6d to 8s 6d per 70 lbs. Corn 32 to 35s 6d per quarter. Breadstuffs will be materially affected by the Resumption of the Sliding Scale of Duties, in March next of which notice has been given by government. Cotton has declined 4 to 1d, and is languid.

Louisiana, ordinary to fair, 3 to 5d per lb; upland, ordinary to fair, 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 per lb.

The provision market was much depressed.—Pork had declined, with large sales of mess at 55 to 60s. Lard better, free 52 to 56s, bbls and kegs.

Sliding scale of duties to take effect on the 1st of March. Duty on wheat will oscillate from 4 to 10s per bbl., adjusting itself to the rise and fall of the market. Indian corn, now free, will be subjected to a duty of 1s per quarter; meal 1s 6d per barrel.

The steamer Washington was to sail from Southampton on the 19th of December. The French packet steamer New York put back to Havre on the 12th December, with six feet water in her hold. The French steamer Union put into Cherbourg on the 1st of December, leaking. The steamer New World was to leave on the 21st December.

The British Parliament had been principally occupied since the opening of the session, with the affairs of Ireland. Within the last fortnight the British Islands had been visited by a succession of tremendous gales, causing the most appalling loss of life and property along the coast.

The affairs of Spain were in a tolerably tranquil state, although Carlism continued their agitation. In the Cortes a fierce attack had been made upon the Administration.

From France, there is no intelligence of importance. The health of Louis Philippe was very feeble.

The agrarian disturbances in Ireland had somewhat subsided. Father Mathew, it is announced will proceed to America in the New World steamer early in April next.

Liston, the eminent surgical operator, is dead. The commercial news from India is represented as highly gratifying. Trade there has suffered nothing from the embarrassments in England.

The turmoil and excitement in Switzerland, have been brought to a final close, happily for the cause of humanity. The diet passed a decree, that the seven revolted Cantons of the League, should be held accountable for the expense of the insurrection, and they were to be occupied by the Federal troops, until the amount should be paid.

## THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The democrats of St. Louis held a meeting on the evening of the 8th, which, according to accounts, was nearly equal to some of the New York rows. They passed a preamble and resolutions which occupy several columns of the Union, and which we have not taken the trouble to read. The meeting recommended M. M. Marmaduke as their first, and Jas. R. McDermann as their second choice, for Governor—and Judge Bowlin for Congress.

**THE PRESIDENT WILL NOT WITHDRAW THE TROOPS.**

The following semi-official declaration, which we find in the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, announces the determination of the President:

The question now is not whether we shall continue the war for there is no war, (the Mexican armies being destroyed, routed or dispersed,) but simply shall we withdraw our troops? and this the President will never do unless compelled to it, as long as he has the constitutional power to resist it.

Our fellow townsman, Mr. John Shaffroth, has established what this community has long needed—a Family Grocery, where provisions of every description can be had—in quantities to suit the convenience of purchasers. See advertisement in another column.

**TELEGRAPH.**—Mr. O'Reilly has issued a proposition to extend the Telegraph to Independence, Weston, and Fort Leavenworth, within ninety days after the sum of forty thousand dollars has been subscribed and secured along the proposed line. And he further proposes to extend it westward to the Pacific Ocean, in California or Oregon, within twelve months after the passage of a bill by Congress for that purpose.

Office rent, salary of an operator, &c., for a station, will cost about \$1500 per annum. What say the citizens of Fayette, on the subject?

**IMMIGRATION.**—Immigration to the United States, during the past year, has been immense beyond all former years. The returns from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, for New York, Boston and Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, show an aggregate of 233,789 arrived this year, against 151,662 at the same points for the previous year. It is computed when full returns are received from all points, the aggregate during the short period of the nine months, will amount to two hundred and fifty thousand!

Hon. Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, fell on the ice, in Washington, last week and broke his leg.

## MR. GALLATIN—THE WAR.

On our first page will be found an extract from a pamphlet lately put forth by Albert Gallatin, on the subject of the war with Mexico, prefaced by some remarks of the "Statesman." We copy the following brief notice of the distinguished author, in order that our readers may refresh their memories as to his previous life and services, and be better prepared to place a proper estimate upon the attacks of that portion of the press which denounces every one who opposes the war, as anti-American and traitors to their country:—

### ALBERT GALLATIN.

Albert Gallatin is now in his 85th year. He reached this country when barely of man's estate, in 1789, and immediately joined and contributed to the support of a volunteer company in the Revolutionary war. Our independence achieved, he was appointed a Professor in Harvard University, but subsequently removed to this State, which he represented in the Legislature and Congress, and was elected to the United States Senate, but declared ineligible, as he only became a citizen in 1785. From Congress he was transferred to the cabinet of Thomas Jefferson in 1801, and remained his Treasury-head and bosom friend during the entire eight years of the incumbency of "the father of democracy." James Madison succeeding, still retained his services, until in his second term the commission to Ghent was decided upon, when Mr. Gallatin resigned, and upon his return, where he remained during nearly the entire two terms of the Presidency of James Monroe. Upon his return further honors were showered upon him, and he was nominated as the candidate for Vice President on the same ticket with Mr. Crawford, as President, as the regular democratic republican nominees. During the Presidency of John Quincy Adams he was sent Minister to England, and on his return retired to private life.—North American.

The Democratic Convention at Columbus, has nominated J. B. Weller, as their candidate for Governor of Ohio, at the ensuing election.

A letter from Mexico to the New Orleans Times, dated on the 6th of December, says that courts martial had not then been convened for the trial of Generals Worth and Pillow, and Lieut. Col. Duncan. "The opinion is, (the writer says) the two latter will be convicted, and that the sentences on them will be very severe."

**PRESIDENTIAL.**—The New York Herald thus classifies the politics of the members of the 30th Congress:

Taylorites	69
Clay men	90
Polkites	21
Van Buren men	41
Cass men	22
Buchananites	20
Abolitionists	5
Scott men	19
Dallas men	3
Non-descripts	1

Polk, Dallas, Abolitionists, and the Non-descript, will have to unite, and take Buchanan in, to stem the current, if the above be true.

**DEATH OF SENATOR FAIRFIELD.**—Senator Fairfield of Maine, was afflicted with dropsy in the leg. He attended the sittings of the Senate on the 23d, and on the morning of the 24th submitted to a surgical operation, under which he sunk the same evening. Mr. F. has been Governor of Maine, Representative in Congress for many years, and at the time of his death was chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate.

**MAIL ROUTES.**—There are in the United States 153,808 miles of post routes, over which the mail is transported at an annual cost of \$2,406,884. Of this, Missouri has 7,897 miles, at a cost of \$49,720.

The cheap postage system works well, and in a short time will be farther reduced.

A Panther, weighing 125 pounds, and measuring in length from tip to tip 8 1/2 feet, was shot last week in Platte county, by Dr. W. E. Black.

**EXTRAORDINARY.**—Chapman, the newly elected Locofoco Governor of Alabama, was inaugurated at Montgomery on the 16th, on which occasion he delivered an address. The Alabama Senate, in which body the Locofocos have a large majority, refused, by a vote of 28 to 5, the usual appropriation for printing the inaugural account of its utter unworthiness and inappropriateness for the occasion, and as a public document.

Henry Clay arrived at Baltimore on the 6th inst., and was received as the guest of the city.

Randall Hutchinson, a clerk in the U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia, absconded on the 6th inst., having embezzled twenty thousand dollars.

**FIRE.**—The Lexington Express says: We are informed that on the night of the 29th ult., the large Fork Establishment of Mr. James S. Lightner, in Camden, Ray county, was entirely destroyed by fire. Nothing saved. The property lost, we are happy to learn, was insured.

A Miss Blackwell, of Philadelphia, is attending a course of Medical lectures in Boston. She attends the lectures regularly, and her presence is said to have a good effect on the class.